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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF  
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

and

Federal Register Citations

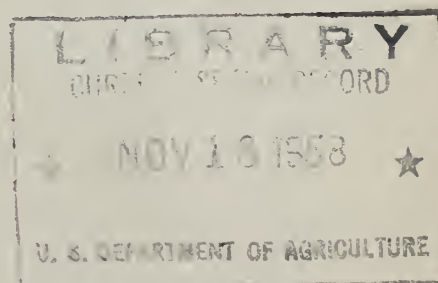
Revised through: May 1, 1957

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Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages (or added, if corresponding pages do not exist) in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders (and Federal Register Citations). These inserts include summaries of new orders and amendments to existing orders which have become effective during the period March 2, 1957 through May 1, 1957. Last insert covered changes through March 1, 1957.

In order to effect a gradual revision of the entire summary compilation, the inserts at times, may include certain pages which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format and may not reflect any changes in the order provisions.

Agriculture - Washington







ERRATA SHEET

The following corrections should be made in your Summary Compilation:

Pages 160-167d - dated 10/1/55, 7/15/56, and 10/1/56 (Oklahoma City and Tulsa-Muskogee): These fifteen pages should be removed from the summary compilation. As of May 1, 1957, the Oklahoma City order was merged with the Tulsa-Muskogee order, and the new order is designated as the Oklahoma Metropolitan order. The pages containing the summary for the Oklahoma Metropolitan order are included in this insert and cover pages 160 through 166. Page 167 is unassigned.

Page 273 - dated 2/13/56 (Wheeling): Under Butterfat Differentials, subhead Class II Price - 0.155 should read 0.115.



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Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/ (cont'd)

Market	Price paid at							
	Supply-	12 Midwest:	Specified:	Butter-	Butter-	Economic		
	Demand	condenseries:	mfg.	powder	cheese	factors		
	Adjuster:	3/	plants					
North Texas	X	X	X	X	-	-		
Oklahoma Metropolitan	X	X	X	X	-	-		
Omaha-Lincoln-								
Council Bluffs	-	-	X	X	-	-		
Ozarks	X 2/	X 5/ 6/	-	X 5/	-	-		
Paducah	-	X	X	X	-	-		
Platte Valley	-	-	X 5/	X 5/	-	-		
Philadelphia	X	-	-	-	-	X		
Puget Sound	-	X	-	X	X	-		
Quad Cities	-	-	X	-	-	-		
Rockford-Freeport	X 2/	X 5/	-	X 5/	-	-		
St. Louis	X	X 6/	-	X	-	-		
San Antonio	X 2/	X 5/	X 5/	X 5/	-	-		
Shreveport	-	X	X	X	-	-		
Sioux City	-	-	X	X	-	-		
Sioux Falls-Mitchell	-	-	-	X	-	-		
South Bend - La Porte	X	X	-	X	X	-		
Southwest Kansas	-	X	-	X	-	-		
Springfield	X	-	-	-	-	X		
Texas Panhandle	X 4/	X	-	X	-	-		
Toledo	X	X	-	X	X	-		
Topeka	X 2/	X 5/	-	X 5/	-	-		
Tri-State	X	X	-	X	X	-		
Upstate Michigan	-	X	X	X	-	-		
Wheeling	X 4/	X	-	X	X	-		
Wilmington	-	-	-	-	-	X		
Wichita	-	X	-	X	-	-		
Worcester	X	-	-	-	-	X		

- 1/ Where a market has more than one basis checked (x) for determining the price the Class I price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price.
- 2/ Class I price is based on the Class I price of another Federal order which has a supply-demand adjuster.
- 3/ As specified in Order No. 41 for Chicago.
- 4/ Supply-demand adjustment is taken from another Federal order.
- 5/ Class I price is based on the Class I price of another Federal order which uses these formulas.
- 6/ Plus 4 local plants.





\* Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a dairy farmer who receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of the State House in Boston and who operates a processing and packaging plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area, and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk -

- a. All fluid milk products 1/ disposed of as, or in, milk and fluid milk products disposed of for human consumption as, or in, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk or buttermilk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk.
- c. Fluid milk products for which utilization as Class II milk is not established.

Class II Milk - All fluid milk products the utilization of which is established:

- a. As being sold, distributed, or disposed of as products other than those specifically designated as Class I.
- b. As plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.
- c. As being destroyed or spilled under extraordinary circumstances.
- d. As being disposed of to and used by a livestock farmer for animal feed, except milk suitable for human consumption.
- e. As being dumped or discarded, except milk suitable for human consumption.

Milk products in inventory at the close of the month may be classified tentatively as Class II milk; final classification is made when disposition of the milk products takes place.

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1/ Fluid milk products are defined as: milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk and concentrated milk.





Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat): cont'd

- d. Seasonal adjustment factor - The applicable seasonal adjustment factor for the month for which the price is being computed is listed below:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Factor</u>
Jan. and Feb.	1.04	July	.96
Mar.	1.00	Aug.	1.00
Apr.	.92	Sept.	1.04
May and June	.88	Oct, Nov, Dec.	1.08

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price for plants located in the 21st zone is the price computed pursuant to a. (below); if no cream price is reported the price pursuant to b. (below) is used:

- a. (1) From the weighted average price per 40 quart can of 40 percent bottling quality cream, f.o.b. Boston market as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture subtract 52.5 cents; divide by 33; multiply by 0.98 and multiply result by 3.7.
- (2) Chicago area spray-roller powder x 7.85.
- (3) Add the results of subparagraphs (1) and (2) and subtract the amount shown below for the applicable month.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Amount (cents)</u>
Jan, Feb.	67
Mar, Apr, July	79
May, June	85
Aug, Sept.	73
Oct, Nov, Dec.	67

- \* b. Adjust the average price for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants United States for each .1 percent the average butterfat content varies from 3.7 percent butterfat; by adding, if the average is below 3.7 percent, or subtracting, if above, an amount computed by multiplying the New York 92-score butter price by 0.125. The price thus obtained is adjusted by the amount shown below for the applicable month.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Jan	+ 13	June	- 11
Feb	+ 12	July	+ 08
Mar	- 05	Aug, Nov, Dec.	+ 17
Apr	- 09	Sept	+ 14
May	- 12	Oct	+ 16



\* Class II Milk Price - cont'd

Butter-Cheese adjustment - (Sect. 904.44) During the months of April through July when a. under Class II price is used to compute the Class II price, the value of butterfat used in the manufacture of butter and specified types of cheese is reduced by an amount determined by subtracting the result of b. under Class II price from the result of paragraph a. under Class II price and dividing by 3.7.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No handler butterfat differential, in effect the producer differential applies; butterfat subject to differential does not clear through the pool.

Producer Price - Differential is determined as follows: Weighted average price per 40 quart can of 40 percent bottling quality cream f.o.b. Boston market - 52.5 cents  $\div$  330.

When cream price is not reported, the following computation is used:

\* New York 92-score butter x 0.125

(Butter price used is average of daily prices from 16th of preceding month to 15th of current month)

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - A rate based on the highway distance between Boston and the milcage zone for each plant is used to determine the class differentials. The differentials are divided into 10 mile intervals (zones). The basic price applies to the 21st zone (201-210 miles). The Class I price is increased 1.2 cents for each zone between the 21st zone and the city plant zone and decreases 1 cent for each zone beyond the 21st zone.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 30

Toledo, Ohio

\* Marketing Area:

Ohio - Fulton and Lucas Counties; specified portions of Wood County; and the townships of Woodville and Madison in Sandusky County.

Michigan - Specified portions of Monroe County and the townships of Blissfield, Deerfield, Ogden, Palmyra and Riga in Lenawee County.

Area includes the cities of Monroe, Michigan and Toledo, Ohio.

\* Handler:

Any person who operates:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a plant where milk is processed or packaged and from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.
- b. A supply plant - i.e., a plant from which milk, skim milk, or cream is disposed of to a distributing plant (s).

A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted by it, for its account, from a "regulated plant" to another "regulated plant" or to an unregulated plant.

\* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

A distributing plant from which more than 10,000 pounds of milk is disposed of in the marketing area during the month.

A supply plant which, during the month, ships milk, skim milk or cream to a "regulated distributing plant" on 15 days or more during September through December or on 7 days or more during any other month.

A supply plant, which was not a "regulated plant" during the immediately preceding September through December period, is not a "regulated plant" during any month in which no transfer to "regulated distributing plants" are allocated to Class I.

\* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk, and who hold a dairy farm permit (if required) issued by an appropriate health authority, and which milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant to another "regulated plant" or to an unregulated plant for the account of a cooperative association or a handler at a "regulated plant". During the months of July through February a dairy farmer's milk must be physically received at a "regulated plant" on at least four days during the month to qualify as producer milk.





Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product (except livestock feed);

Fluid milk product - i.e., Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), concentrated milk, eggnog, cream or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except storage cream, aerated cream products, ice cream mix, and evaporated or condensed milk).

- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat accounted for as:

- a. Used to produce a product other than a fluid milk product.  
b. Month-end inventory of fluid milk products.  
c. Disposed of for livestock feed.  
d. Actual shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not in excess of 2 percent of receipts of skim milk and butterfat, respectively.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula - A basic formula is used in determining Class prices and is the higher of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat, during the month, at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).  
b. (Wisc. Primary Market Cheddars x 8.53) +  
(Chicago 92-score butter x 0.902) - 34.3 cents  
c. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3¢ x 4.2) +  
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 ¢ x 8.2)



Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):Basic formula -- cont'd

- d. The average of prices reported paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat, during the month, at the following plants:

Pet Milk Co.	Delta, Ohio
Defiance Milk Prod. Co.	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Co.	Hudson, Michigan

- \* Class I Milk Price -- Add, to the basic formula price, the following amounts for the appropriate month:

April, May, and June. . . .	\$1.00
February, March, and July .	1.25
All other months. . . . .	1.65

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment. 1/

- \* Supply-demand adjustment - A utilization percentage is obtained from the percentage which the total receipts of producer milk are of the total volume of Class I milk (less interhandler transfers) during the preceding second and third months.

Determination is made of a deviation percentage by subtracting the standard percentage (below) from the utilization percentage (above).

<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Jan.	115	May	130	Sept.	116
Feb.	123	June	137	Oct.	108
Mar.	129	July	138	Nov.	105
Apr.	130	Aug.	127	Dec.	108

The amount of adjustment is determined from the following schedule:

<u>Net</u> <u>Deviation</u>	<u>Adjustment</u> <u>(cents)</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Deviation</u>	<u>Adjustment</u> <u>(cents)</u>
+ 16 or over	- 50	- 4 or - 5	+ 10
+ 13 or + 14	- 40	- 7 or - 8	+ 20
+ 10 or + 11	- 30	- 10 or - 11	+ 30
+ 7 or + 8	- 20	- 13 or - 14	+ 40
+ 4 or + 5	- 10	- 16 or over	+ 50
+ 2 or - 2	0		

1/ The supply-demand adjustment effective 4/1/57, does not become operative until the utilization percentage has been equal to or has exceeded the standard percentage for each of three successive months.





\* Class II Milk Price:

July through February - The basic formula price.

March through June - d. (average of prices paid at three manufacturing plants) under basic formula.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.125 (to nearest 1/10¢)

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.120 (to nearest 1/10¢)

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12 (to nearest 1/2¢)

\*\* Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For producer milk which is received at "regulated plants" located 60 miles or more from the Toledo City Hall which is transferred to a "regulated distributing plant" and assigned to Class I (as specified in order) the price is reduced as follows: 15 cents for plants located between 60 and 75 miles; 17 cents for plants located 75 to 90 miles; and 2 cents for each additional 15 miles or fraction thereof.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - For milk received from producers at "regulated plants" located 60 miles or more from the Toledo City Hall, the uniform price is reduced in accordance with the schedule set forth under Class I Price, above.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products transferred or diverted to the "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed by both handlers and the receiving plant has utilization of an equivalent amount of skim milk or butterfat in Class II. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month, the transferred skim milk or butterfat is classified at both plants to result in the maximum Class I utilization to producer milk.



Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is deducted, in series, beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage.

Other source milk includes products other than fluid milk products from any source (including those produced at the plant) which are reprocessed, repackaged or converted to another product at the plant during the month and fluid milk products from sources other than producers and other "regulated plants."

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred in bulk to an unregulated plant less than 250 miles from Toledo City Hall is classified as Class I unless the transferring handler claims Class II, and the buyer maintains records of receipts and utilization that are available for verification, and an equivalent amount was utilized as Class II at the unregulated plant.

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred in bulk to an unregulated plant more than 250 miles from Toledo City Hall is classified as Class I.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight with respect to receipts of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I and with respect to Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area from an unregulated distributing plant.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Distributing or supply plants which dispose of a greater volume of fluid milk products under another Federal order are not subject to the Toledo order except for such reports as may be requested by the market administrator.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34

Merrimack Valley, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Haverhill	North Andover
Billerica	Lawrence	Tweksbury
Chelmsford	Lowell	Tyngsboro
Dracut	Merrimack	Westford
Groveland	Methuen	West Newbury

Handler:

Any person, who, in a given month, operates a "regulated plant" 1/, or any other plant from which fluid milk products 2/ are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant") 1/

1. Any receiving plant (except a plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the Boston, New York, or Worcester orders or a plant which disposes of a greater volume under Springfield order) which meets the requirements of paragraph 2 or 3 (below) in addition to the following basic requirements:
  - a. The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
  - b. The plant is duly licensed by an appropriate milk inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or a majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
  - \* c. Any handler's plant which is an unregulated plant during any of the months of October through February (unless operated during such period in the capacity of a producer-handler) may not be designated a "regulated plant" in any of the following months of March through September in which the plant is operated by the same handler, except as provided in paragraph 4.

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1/ "Regulated plant" - as defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the order.

2/ Fluid milk products - i.e., milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored and cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and concentrated milk.



\* Regulated Plant - cont'd

2. A city plant -(i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:
  - a. At least 10 percent of it's total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or
  - b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.
3. A country plant - (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the marketing area) is a "regulated plant" any month it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and at which milk is processed and packaged for disposition in the marketing area and which disposes of not less than 10 percent of its receipts of fluid milk products (except cream) in the marketing area as Class I milk; or such plant is a "regulated plant" in any month in which more than 30 percent of its receipts of fluid milk products (except cream) is disposed of directly to consumers in the marketing area as Class I or is shipped as milk to a city plant which disposes of more than 50 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products (except cream) as Class I milk.

- \* 4. Any country plant which is a "regulated plant" under this order (except a plant qualifying pursuant to the 10 percent requirement) or under the Boston, Worcester or Springfield orders continuously in each of the months of October through February may, upon application, be designated a "regulated plant" for the months of March through September regardless of the quantity disposed of in the marketing area.

\* Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant" or is diverted from such plant for the account of the handler.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "Dairy farmer for other markets" 3/; a dairy farmer with respect to exempt milk delivered; a producer-handler; or a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders whose milk is diverted from the plant to which it is ordinarily delivered.

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- 3/ Dairy farmer for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months of March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months of October through February.





Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a dairy farmer who operates a processing and packaging plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk <sup>4/</sup>, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are required to make payments to the pool under conditions set forth under "Special Handler Provisions" of the summary and section 934.65 (a) of the order.

Classification:

Class I Milk -

- a. All fluid milk products <sup>2/</sup> disposed of as, or in, milk and fluid milk products disposed of for fluid consumption as, or in, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, or buttermilk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk; and
- c. Fluid milk products not utilized as Class II.

Class II Milk -

- a. Cream and all fluid milk products the utilization of which is established as being sold, distributed or disposed of as products other than those specified as Class I.
- b. Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

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<sup>4/</sup> Exempt milk - i.e., equivalent amounts of bulk and packaged milk moving between "regulated plants", and unregulated plants of dairy farmers during any month.





\* Outside Purchases: cont'd

other than cream, in bulk, from plants subject to the Springfield or Worcester are assigned to Class I unless both shipper and receiver request assignment in Class II, such Class II assignment is limited to the extent of Class II utilization in the transferee plant. Such receipts in packaged form are assigned to Class I.

2. Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of outside milk are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler is required to remit to the pool the difference between Class I and Class II prices, on outside milk assigned to Class I.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on such Class I milk at a rate equal to the amount by which the Class I price under the Merrimack Valley order, adjusted by location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order, adjusted for such differentials.

\* Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant are classified as Class I milk to the extent of the total Class I utilization of products in the same form, at the unregulated plant. Fluid milk products, other than cream, moved to an unregulated plant and then moved to another plant are classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant, whichever is applicable, except that if the other plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, they are classified as Class I milk. Movements to plants subject to the Boston order, or movements, in bulk, to plants subject to the Springfield or Worcester orders are classified in the class assigned under the other order. Movements, in packaged form, to plants subject to the Springfield or Worcester orders are assigned to Class I.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area except any payments incurred under Boston order are deducted from a handler's pool obligation.

\* Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundred-weight on receipts, other than cream, of milk from producers, including his own production, receipts of exempt milk processed at a "regulated plant" and receipts of outside milk from plants other than Federal order plants. Receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants are assessed any amount the rate under this order exceeds the rate under the other order.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 44

QUAD CITIES

Marketing Area:

Illinois - The cities of East Moline, Moline, Rock Island and Silvis and the townships of Blackhawk, Coal Valley, Hampton, Moline, South Moline, and South Rock Island in Rock Island County.

Iowa - The cities of Bettendorf, Clinton and Davenport; and the townships of Davenport, Pleasant Valley and Rockingham in Scott County; and specified parts of Camanche township including Camanche City in Clinton County.

The principal cities of the marketing area are Clinton and Davenport, Iowa and Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Illinois.

\* Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., a plant approved by an appropriate health authority for the processing and packaging of Grade A milk from which any fluid milk product is disposed of on routes (including routes operated by vendors) or through plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") in the marketing area.
- b. A supply plant - i.e., a plant from which milk, skim milk, or cream which is acceptable to the appropriate health authority for distribution in the marketing area under a Grade A label is shipped to a "regulated distributing plant".

A cooperative association which is the operator of a "regulated plant" or any cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted by it, for its account, from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant.

\* Regulated Plant: 1/ (defined in the order as a pool plant)

1. A distributing plant which, during the month, disposes of at least 35 percent of the milk received from dairy farmers and other plants as Class I on routes (including routes operated by vendors) or through plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") and so disposes of at least 15 percent of such receipts in the marketing area.
2. A supply plant which, during the month, ships at least 35 percent of its receipts of Grade A milk from dairy farmers as fluid milk products to a "regulated distributing plant".

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1/ A plant which was a "regulated plant" in April, 1957 is designated a "regulated plant" for May and June, 1957 unless the plant operator makes written application to the contrary.





\* Regulated Plant - cont'd

A supply plant may be designated, upon written application, a "regulated supply plant" during March through June if shipments from such plant were not less than 50 percent of its receipts of Grade A milk in the preceding September through December period.

3. A plant owned and operated by a cooperative association which is located in the marketing area.

\* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A requirements of a duly constituted health authority which milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted to an unregulated plant for the account of either a cooperative association or the operator of the "regulated plant" on any day during April through June and on not more than 1/2 the delivery days during the months of July through March.

Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:

- \* Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product (except as provided in b. under Class II), and:

Fluid Milk product - means milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks, (plain or flavored), cream or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except aerated cream products, yogurt, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers).

- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

- \* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Disposed of to wholesale bakeries, candy manufacturers, soup companies, or for livestock feed.





Classification:\* Class II Milk - cont'd

- c. In month-end inventory of fluid milk products.
- d. In shrinkage of producer milk (not including diverted milk) not to exceed 2 percent of such receipts of skim and butterfat, respectively; and in shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

\* Class I Milk Price - The Class I milk price pursuant to the Chicago order (Order No. 41) plus 20 cents.

Class II Milk Price - The average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk at the plants listed below from the 16th of the preceding month to the 15th of the current month:

Amboy Milk Products Co.	Amboy, Ill.
Borden Co.	Dixon, Ill.
Borden Co.	Sterling, Ill.
Carnation Co.	Morrison, Ill.
Carnation Co.	Oregon, Ill.
Carnation Co.	Waverly, Iowa
United Milk Products Co.	Argo Fay, Ill.

\* Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month x 0.125.

Class II Price

April-June - Chicago 92-score butter for current month x 0.110.

All other months - Chicago 92-score butter for current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - Weighted average of class price differentials.

\* Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For producer milk received at a "regulated plant" located 50 miles or more from the Rock Island, Illinois City Hall, the price is reduced 10 cents for the first 65 miles or less and 1.5 cents for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - For producer milk delivered to "regulated plants" located more than 50 miles from the Rock Island City Hall, the uniform price is reduced at the same rate as set forth under Class I Price (above).



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products transferred to the plant of a producer-handler are classified as Class I.

Fluid milk products transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount so assigned to Class II is limited to the amounts remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee-handler after subtraction of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred fluid milk products are classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk at both plants.

Outside Purchases:

\* Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk; the other source milk is subtracted in the following order: (1) that received in the form of a fluid milk product not subject to the Class I pricing provisions of another order; (2) that received in a form other than a fluid milk product; and (3) that received in the form of a fluid milk product which was subject to the Class I pricing provisions of another Federal order.

\*\* Compensatory payments - On unpriced other source milk which is allocated to Class I, handlers are required to make payments, per hundredweight, as follows:

- a. December through June - The difference between the Class I price; adjusted by the Class I butterfat differential and the location differential applicable to the unregulated plant of origin, and the Class II price adjusted by the Class II butterfat differential.
- b. July through November - The difference between the Class I price f.o.b. the unregulated plant and the uniform price adjusted by the Class I butterfat differential.





Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Skim milk and butterfat in the form of fluid milk products transferred from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless: the transferring handler claims Class II on the basis of utilization which is mutually reported; the transferee maintains records of receipts and utilization available to the market administrator; and the receiving plant actually used an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat in the class indicated.

\* Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight with respect to producer milk, other source milk allocated to Class I at "regulated plants" and Class I milk disposed of (except to "regulated plants") in the marketing area from an unregulated plant not subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Operators of plants from which are disposed of a greater volume of fluid milk products in the marketing area of another Federal order are not subject to the Quad Cities order except for reports that may be required by the market administrator.

Compensatory payments - Handler who operates unregulated plants are required to make payments on Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area to retail or wholesale outlets (including vendor sales) at the rates set forth under "Outside Purchases".



Compensatory payments - cont'd

- b. During the months October through December, the uniform price adjusted by the Class I location differential and a butterfat differential computed from an average of Class butterfat differentials weighted by the amount of producer milk in each class.

\* Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I if in the form of fluid cream or of milk or skim milk in bulk unless: the handler at the "regulated plant" claims another classification on the basis of utilization; records of utilization of the unregulated plant are available for audit; and an equivalent amount was utilized in the indicated class.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts of producer milk (including own production) and other source milk classified as Class I. Cooperative associations pay administrative costs only on milk diverted by it to an unregulated handler. Handlers operating unregulated plants (d. under Handler definition) pay administrative costs with respect to all Class I milk and all milk, skim milk or cream used to produce Class II or Class III products which are disposed of in the marketing area on routes or through plant stores.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Fall Premium Plan - An amount equivalent to 12% of the average of the basic formula prices for the preceding calendar year is deducted for each hundredweight of producer milk during each of the months of April through July. The resulting sum is distributed in four equal payments the following months of September through December.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 67

South Bend-La Porte, Indiana

Marketing Area:

All the territory within the corporate limits of LaPorte, Michigan City, Mishawaka, and South Bend, Indiana.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant"; or

A cooperative association with respect to producer milk caused to be diverted by it for the account of such association, from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant and caused by it to be delivered directly from a producer's farm to a "regulated plant".

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as an "approved plant")

Any milk plant which is approved by the health authorities of any city in the marketing area for the processing and distribution of milk for fluid consumption and from which a route is operated wholly or partially in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk which meets the fluid milk requirement of the marketing area health authority, and such milk is received at a "regulated plant", or temporarily diverted by a handler from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A person who operates a "regulated plant" but receives milk only from his own production or from other "regulated plants". Regulatory provisions of the order are not applicable to producer-handlers but reports may be required.

(DELETE PAGE 83-a, dated 7/15/57)





Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of (other than in bulk to commercial food processors) in the form of milk, skim milk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and buttermilk.
- b. Disposed of as cream (sweet or sour) and any fluid mixture of cream and milk or skim milk containing not less than 6 percent butterfat (except ice cream or frozen dessert mixes disposed of to a commercial processor, or any aerated or whipped products in containers or dispensers under pressure).
- c. Disposed of in fluid or frozen form as concentrated milk, flavored milk and flavored milk drink not sterilized and not specified under Class III, and as eggnog.
- d. In shrinkage of producer milk in excess of 2 percent.
- e. Not specifically accounted for above or as Class II or Class III.

\* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce cottage cheese.

\*\* Class III Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in bulk in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and cream to any manufacturer of candy, soup or bakery products and used in such products.
- b. In condensed milk or skim milk (sweetened or unsweetened) disposed of to commercial food processors.
- c. Disposed of (or used to produce) sweetened condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, evaporated milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, other frozen desserts and mixes, storage cream, butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk.
- d. Dumped or disposed of for livestock feed as skim milk (including that in whole milk dumped) flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and buttermilk.
- e. Contained in inventory variations, in actual shrinkage of other source milk, and in shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 percent.
- f. Disposed of as a milk product other than those specified above, or in Class I or Class II.



Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I and Class II prices and is the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid during the month for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat at specified Midwest condenseries (See Chicago summary for list).
- b. (Chicago 93 (or 92) score butter x 4.24 - 11¢) +  
(Chicago area spray powder x 8.2 - 64.2¢)

Class I Milk Price

- a. Whole milk price - (3.5 percent butterfat) - The basic formula price plus the applicable differentials as follows:

August through December	\$1.30
January and February	\$1.10
All other months	.90

To this price add or subtract the supply-demand adjustment for the Chicago market (order No. 41.)

- b. The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class I is computed by adding together the values of 1. and 2. below, and dividing the result by 0.035 and adding \$13.75 during August through December, and \$12.00 in all other months. To this price add or subtract the amount (per hundredweight) of the supply-demand adjustment divided by 0.035.
  1. (Chicago 93 (92) score butter x 4.24 - 11¢)
  2. Any amount (3.5 percent butterfat basis) the effective basic formula price is higher than alternative b. under Basic Formula Price.
- c. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class I is computed by subtracting the Class I butterfat price multiplied by 0.035 from the Class I whole milk price and dividing the result by 0.965.

\* Class II Milk Price

- a. Whole Milk price - (3.5 percent butterfat). The basic formula price plus the following differentials:

August through February	\$ .70
All other months	.45







\* Class II Milk Price - cont'd

- b. The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class II is the same as the price for butterfat in Class I.
- c. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class II is computed by subtracting from the Class II whole milk price the Class II butterfat price multiplied by 0.035 and dividing the result by 0.965. The Class II skim milk value shall not be less than the Class III skim milk value.

\*\* Class III Milk Price

- a. The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class III is computed by multiplying the producer butterfat differential by 1000.
- b. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is computed by subtracting the Class III butterfat price multiplied by 0.035 from the price pursuant to a. under Basic Formula Price and dividing the result by 0.965.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None - Skim milk and butterfat are priced separately.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base-rating plan.

\* Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" in the form of products designated as Class I is classified:

- a. As Class I if transferred to the plant of a producer-handler.
- b. As Class I if transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler unless utilization in another class is mutually reported to the market administrator. The amount of skim milk and butterfat so assigned to a particular class is limited to amount remaining in such class in the plant of the transferee handler after deduction of other source milk.



\* Outside Purchases:

Other source milk disposed of in bottles outside the marketing area as Class I (under conditions specified in the order) and other source milk received as Class I products in consumer packages from a plant under another Federal order and disposed of in the same packages, is subtracted from Class I (to the extent Class I is available).

Other source milk (exceptions noted above) is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class III after deduction for shrinkage and inventory variation.

\* Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of in the form of any products designated as Class I from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless: the transferring handler reports use in another class on the basis of utilization at the unregulated plant; the unregulated plant maintains records of receipts and utilization which are available to the market administrator; and an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually used in the use indicated.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all producer milk (including handler's own production) and other source milk (except milk subject to administrative costs under another Federal order).

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies April through July with the base of each producer computed by dividing the total pounds of milk received by a handler from such producer during the preceding September through December period by the number of days such milk was produced (not to be less than 90 days).

For producers who have not established bases or for producers who relinquish their bases, a base is computed by subtracting 10 from the percentage that base milk was of receipts from producers with established bases in the same month of the previous year.







Special Producer Provisions - cont'd

Transfer of Base - A base may be transferred only at the option of the producer who holds it to another holder if milk is to be produced on the same farm as it was previously. A base may be so transferred by any member of a producer's immediate family in the event of death of such producer.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler who is subject to another Federal order who disposed of milk, which is subject to the pricing provisions of such order, in the marketing area is not subject to the South Bend - La Porte order except for such reports and verification thereof as may be required by the Market Administrator.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 85

Muskegon, Michigan

\* Marketing Area:

All the territory in Muskegon County; Ottawa County except Wright, Tallmadge, Georgetown and Jamestown townships; and Fillmore and Laketown townships in Allegan County; all in the State of Michigan. The principal city in the marketing area is Muskegon.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant" or a plant in which milk is pasteurized or packaged and disposed of as Class I in the marketing area.

A cooperative association with respect to milk diverted by it from a handler's plant to a non-handler's plant for the account of the association.

\* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any plant which operates as:

- a. A distributing plant - i.e., A plant from which 20 percent or more of its total milk receipts during the month is disposed of (except to "regulated plants"), in the marketing area, as Class I.
- b. A supply plant - i.e., A plant which disposes of 20 percent or more of its milk received from dairy farmers, during the month, to "regulated distributing plants".

A plant approved by an appropriate marketing area health authority as a supply of milk for fluid consumption and operated by a cooperative association, if 75 percent (50 percent for May and June) or more of the milk delivered, during the month, by member-producers is received at the "regulated plants" of other handlers.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant" or diverted from a "regulated plant" by and for the account of the diverting handler.

Producer-handler:

A person who produces milk and is a handler but receives no milk from other producers or from a cooperative association. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.





Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for consumption in fluid form as milk, skim milk, butter-milk, flavored milk or sweet or sour cream; and
- b. Not accounted for as Class II.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to Produce ice cream, ice cream mix, cottage cheese, whole or skimmed condensed or evaporated milk (sweetened or unsweetened) in bulk or in hermetically sealed cans, cheese, dried whole milk, nonfat dry milk or butter;
- b. In actual shrinkage of other source milk, and up to 2 percent of producer milk;
- c. In skim milk authorized by the market administrator to be dumped or disposed of as livestock feed.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list)
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.2 x 3.5) +  
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.2)
- c. The average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Carnation Milk Company  
Saranac Milk Products Company  
Pet Milk Company

Sparta, Michigan  
Saranac, Michigan  
Wayland, Michigan

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the current month plus \$1.17

Class II Milk Price - The average of prices reported by the three manufacturing plants as set forth in paragraph c. under the Basic Formula Price.

\* Butterfat Differentials:

Class I and Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.113 (to nearest 1/10¢)

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.113 (to nearest 1/2¢)



Location Differential:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of from a "regulated plant" in the form of milk, skim milk or cream to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is reported by both handlers. In no event shall the amount classified as Class II be greater than the amount of producer milk utilized as Class II at the plant of the transferee handler after allocation of other source milk, in series, beginning with Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of butterfat and skim milk, in series, beginning with the lowest priced utilization after deduction is first made for shrinkage.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk, skim milk or cream from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless all the following conditions are met:

- a. Class II utilization is reported by the transferor.
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant actually used an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat in Class II or an equivalent amount to another unregulated plant which meets the requirements of this paragraph and paragraph c.
- c. Records are maintained by the unregulated plant which are available to the market administrator and are adequate for verification of Class II utilization.





Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all milk from producers and other source which is sold in the marketing area as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

- \* Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies in the 12-month period beginning February 1 using the daily average deliveries of a producer who delivered milk on at least 122 days during the previous period of August 1 through December 31. If a producer had a base previous to August 1 which was higher than that resulting from the above computation, a percentage of this difference may be added in the current base computation.

A new producer is paid until February 1 following the establishment of a base in the August 1 through December 31 period at the uniform price minus a specified percentage (section 985.70 b) of the difference between the uniform price and the excess price. A producer may relinquish his base and be paid on the same basis as a new producer by notifying the market administrator.

Transfer of Base - A base may be transferred upon death, entry into the military service, or retirement of a producer, to a member (s) of the producers immediate family. With termination of a joint account a base is divided among the joint holders as specified to the market administrator.

A producer forfeits his base when he does not deliver milk to a handler for 45 consecutive days except in cases of complete loss of his barn by fire or windstorm he may retain his base, without loss, for 12 months.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handler Exemptions - A handler is exempt from all but the reporting provisions of the order with respect to a plant.

- a. Which the Secretary finds is subject, during the delivery period, to another Federal order and which disposes of a greater amount of Class I milk in the other Federal order market than in the Muskegon marketing area.



Special Handler Provisions - cont'd

- b. Located outside the marketing area and from which plant an average of less than 300 points (one point is equal to one-half pint of cream or one quart of any other Class I product) of Class I milk per day is disposed of during the delivery period on a route (s) operated wholly or partially in the marketing area.

Compensatory Payments - Any handler who operates an unregulated plant shall remit to the pool on Class I milk sold in the marketing area at a rate equal to any amount by which the average price paid to dairy farmers is less than the blend price computed by valuing the utilization of the unregulated plant at the order prices. The rate so computed, however, shall not exceed the difference between the Class I and Class II prices.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 78

Nashville, Tennessee

Marketing Area:

All the territory within Davidson County, Tennessee including the cities of Belle Meade and Nashville.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of one or more "regulated plants".

A cooperative association, with respect to producer milk diverted by it, for its account, from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a fluid milk plant)

Any milk receiving, processing or packaging plant from which:

- a. Any fluid milk product is disposed of on routes (including vendor and plant store sales) to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") in the marketing area.
- b. Grade A milk or skim milk is shipped during the month for any of the months of January through August to a plant specified in a. (above), except to any portion of such plant not qualified to dispose of milk under Grade A label.
- c. A quantity of Grade A milk or skim milk equal to more than 70,000 pounds is shipped during the month for any of the months of September through December to a plant specified in a. (above), except to any portion of such plant not qualified to dispose of milk under a Grade A label.

\* Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A requirements of a duly constituted health authority and such milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant for the account of the diverting handler.

Producer-Handler:

Any person who produces milk in compliance with the requirements of a duly constituted health authority and who processes milk of his own production, all or a portion of which is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area, but who receives no milk from producers. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.



Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except those in livestock feed.

Fluid milk product means milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, or milk drinks, yogurt, cream or any mixture in fluid form of milk, skim milk and cream (except sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers, egg nog, ice cream mix, and aerated cream).

- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. In month-end inventory of fluid milk products.
- c. Disposed of and used for livestock feed.
- \* d. In shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent, respectively of the skim milk and butterfat in producer milk and in other source milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid for 3.5 percent milk during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by adding an amount computed by multiplying the producer butterfat differential by 5.
- b.  $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 4.0 \times 1.20) +$   
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} - 5 \text{ cents} \times 7.5)$





Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):Basic Formula Price - cont'd

- c. Average of prices paid for 4.0 percent milk received from farmers during the month at the following milk plants:

Cudahy Packing Company	LaFayette, Tennessee
Carnation Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Company	Gallatin, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Company	Pulaski, Tennessee
Borden Company	Fayetteville, Tennessee
Lakeshire-Marty Cheese Co.	Carthage, Tennessee
Swift and Company	Lawrenceburg, Tennessee
Summer County Coop. Creamery	Gallatin, Tennessee
Wilson and Company	Murfreesboro, Tennessee

- d. (Chi. 92-score butter x 6)+(Wis. Ch. Ex. Cheddars x 2.4 x 1.3 x 4)

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Class I Milk Price - To the Basic Formula price add the following:

August through January . . . . .	\$1.40
All other months . . . . .	\$1.10

- \* To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 50 cents 1/ calculated for each month as follows:

Supply-demand Adjustment - A utilization ratio is computed by calculating the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts at all "regulated plants" is of the net pounds of Class I milk disposed of from all "regulated plants" during the twelve month period ending with the beginning of the preceding month; and then adding or subtracting respectively to such percentage any amount such percentage is greater or less than a comparable percentage calculated for the twelve month period ending with the beginning of the fourth preceding month. "Regulated plants" which during the second preceding month did not dispose of at least an average of 1,000 pounds per day of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area are excluded from the supply-demand computation.

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1/ Amount limited to: 20 cents for May and June 1957; 34 cents for August through November, 1957; and 50 cents thereafter.



Location Differentials -- cont'd

Producer Price - For producer milk received at a "regulated plant" located 50 miles or more from the State Capitol, Nashville. The uniform price is reduced at the same rate as set forth under Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool with base-rating plan, no fall premium plan.

\* Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless both handlers claim utilization as Class II milk. The amount so assigned to Class II milk is limited to the amounts remaining in Class II after deduction of shrinkage in producer milk, inventory variations and other source milk.

Fluid milk products transferred to the plant of a producer-handler are classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted from Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk and any excess is assigned to Class I.

Other source milk includes Class I products received from sources other than producers and "regulated plants" and other than Class I products received from any source (including plant's own production) which are reprocessed or converted to another product in the "regulated plant".

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced on the same basis as milk sold in the marketing area.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred or diverted in bulk form as milk, skim milk or cream to an unregulated plant located less than 100 miles from the State Capitol in Nashville shall be classified as Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Transferring or diverting handler claims Class II classification in reports submitted to the market administrator.
- b. Operator of the unregulated plant maintains records of utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at such plant which are available for purposes of verification.





Outside Sales - cont'd

- c. An equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually utilized in the unregulated plant as reported.

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in bulk form as cream to an unregulated plant located 100 miles or more from the State Capitol in Nashville, shall be Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Transferring handler claims Class II in reports submitted to the marketing administrator.
- b. Such cream is disposed of and used as other than Grade A under Grade A certification or label.
- c. Handler attaches tags or labels to each container of cream bearing the words: "for manufactured use only".
- d. Handler gives sufficient notice to the market administrator to allow him to verify or inspect such shipments.
- e. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains books and records showing utilization of all skim milk and butterfat at such plant, and such records are made available on request to the market administrator for purposes of verification.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to milk received from producers (including handler's own production) and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

- \* Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer computed by dividing his total deliveries during the preceding September through January period by 153. The base of a producer who delivers milk during August and whose deliveries are temporarily discontinued, is computed by dividing by 138 or by the number of days for which deliveries are made, whichever is higher.

Transfer of Base - Transfer of an entire base or any portion thereof is permitted during any month, including cases of joint holding, upon proper application to the market administrator as specified in the order.



Special Handler Provisions:

Any plant subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order shall not be subject to regulation under the Nashville order except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required by the market administrator, where such plant is:

- a. A "distributing" plant as specified in paragraph "a" under the "Regulated Plant" definition and such plant disposes of a greater volume of Class I milk in the marketing area of the other order than is disposed of on routes in the Nashville marketing area.
- b. A supply plant as specified in paragraphs "b" and "c" under the "Regulated Plant" definition unless such plant meets the qualifications of a "regulated plant" as specified in paragraph "c" of such definition for each of the preceding months of September through December.





Classification - cont'dClass II Milk - cont'd

- b. Used for starter churning, wholesale baking and candy making purposes.
- c. Disposed of as livestock feed.
- d. Contained in skim milk dumped, after prior notification to, and an opportunity to verify by, the market administrator.
- e. Contained in frozen or stored cream.
- f. In inventory at the end of the month of any Class I product.
- g. In shrinkage not to exceed 2.0 percent of the total receipts of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, in producer milk and other source milk.

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price for the Kansas City marketing area.

- \* Class II Milk Price - During the months February through July the price as computed pursuant to paragraph a. during the months August through January the higher of a. or b. 1/

- a. The average price paid for ungraded 3.8 percent milk at the following plants.

Borden Company	Fort Scott, Kansas
Carnation Company	Girard, Kansas
Pet Milk Company	Iola, Kansas
Arkansas City Coop.	
Milk Assn.	Arkansas City, Kansas
Swift and Company	Parsons, Kansas

- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.2 x 3.8) +

(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 7)

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1/ During the period April 1, 1957 through July, 1957 the Class II price shall not be less than the Class II price under the Kansas City order.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96

Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Agawam	Holyoke	Springfield
Chicopee	Longmeadow	Westfield
Easthampton	Ludlow	West Springfield
East Longmeadow	Northampton	Wilbraham
	South Hadley	

Handler:

Any person who, in a given month, operates a "regulated plant" 1/ or any other plant from which fluid milk products 2/ are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

\* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant") 1/

1. Any receiving plant (except a plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the Boston, New York, Worcester order or a plant which disposes of a greater volume of Class I milk under the Merrimack Valley order) which meets the requirements of paragraph 2 or 3 (below) in addition to the following basic requirements:
  - a. The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
  - b. The plant is duly licensed by an appropriate milk inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or a majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
  - c. Any handler's plant which is an unregulated plant during any of the months of October through February (unless operated during such period in the capacity of a producer-handler) may not be designated a "regulated plant" in any of the following months of March through September in which the plant is operated by the same handler, except a plant qualified pursuant to paragraph 4 (below).

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1/ "Regulated plant" - as defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the order.

2/ Fluid milk products - i.e., Milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored and cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and concentrated milk.





Regulated Plant - cont'd

2. A city plant - (i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:
  - a. At least 10 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or
  - b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.
3. A country plant - (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and, from which plant more than 30 percent of its receipts of fluid milk products except cream is:
  - a. Disposed of as Class I milk directly to consumers in the marketing area, or
  - b. Shipped as milk to city plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products except cream is disposed of as Class I milk.
4. Any country plant which meets the "regulated plant" requirements continuously in each of the months of October through February under this order and which is a "regulated plant" in the same period under the Boston, Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" continuously for the following months of March through September regardless of the quantity then disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant," or whose milk which is ordinarily delivered to a "regulated plant" is diverted from such plant for the handler's account to another plant.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "dairy farmer for other markets;" 3/, a producer-handler, a dairy farmer with respect to exempt milk delivered; or a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders and whose milk is diverted from the plant subject to the other order to which such dairy farmer ordinarily delivers.

- 
- 3/ Dairy farmers for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months of March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions, as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months of October through February.



\* Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a dairy farmer who operates a processing and packaging plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk 4/, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are required to make payments to the pool under conditions set forth under "Special Handler Provisions" of the summary and Section 996.65 (a) of the order.

Classification:Class I Milk -

- a. All fluid milk products 2/ disposed of as, or in, milk and fluid milk products disposed of for human consumption as, or in, flavored milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, or buttermilk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk.
- c. Fluid milk products not utilized as Class II products.

Class II Milk -

- a. Cream and all fluid milk products the utilization of which is established as being sold, distributed or disposed of as products other than those specified as Class I.
- b. Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price per hundredweight at city plants is the New England basic Class I price for the month (see Boston summary) plus 54 cents.

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price per hundredweight at city plants is the Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents.

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4/ Exempt milk - i.e., equivalent amounts of bulk and packaged milk moving between "regulated plants" and unregulated plants or dairy farmers during any month.





Method of Accounting for Milk:

Volume basis - i.e., the actual weight of products in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products, except cream, transferred from a "regulated plant":

- a. To a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified in the class to which assigned at the transferee plant;
- b. To a buyer-handler's plant 6/ are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is established;
- c. To a producer-handler's plant are classified as Class I to the extent that such products are utilized as Class I at the transferee plant.

Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products moved from a "regulated plant" to another plant are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

1. Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from "regulated plants" under the New York order are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Class I-A, or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts in bulk of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders are assigned to Class I and may be assigned to Class II by mutual request of shipper and receiver to the extent of such utilization of fluid milk products, other than cream, in the transferee plant. Receipts in packaged form from plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders are assigned to Class I.
2. Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of outside milk are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect therefore, the handler is required to remit to the pool the difference between Class I and Class II prices, on outside milk assigned to Class I.

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6/ Buyer-handler's plant - i.e., a plant receiving its entire supply of fluid milk products from other handlers, 10 percent of which (excluding cream) is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.



Outside Purchases - cont'd

3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers, and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester order are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on such Class I milk at a rate equal to the amount by which the Class I price under the Springfield order, adjusted by location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order, adjusted for such differentials.

\* Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant are classified as Class I milk to the extent of Class I utilization of products in the same form at the unregulated plant. Movements to a plant subject to the New York order are classified as Class I if classified as Class I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order otherwise they are classified as Class II.

Fluid milk products, except cream, in packaged form moved to a plant subject to the Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders are classified as Class I. If moved to a plant subject to the Boston order, or moved in bulk to a plant subject to the Merrimack Valley or Springfield orders, such products are classified in the class to which assigned under the other order.

Fluid milk products, except cream, moved to an unregulated plant and then moved to another plant are classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant, whichever is applicable, except that if the other plant is located outside the New England states or New York State, such movements are classified as Class I.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays his pro rata share of the expense of administration based on his receipts of fluid milk products other than cream. The rate of payment is not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on the handler's receipts of milk from producers, including his own production, receipts of exempt milk processed at a "regulated plant," and his receipts of outside milk, except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants, and on exempt milk processed at a "regulated plant." Receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate equal to the amount by which the rate under the Springfield order exceeds the rate under the other order.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99

Worcester, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Auburn	Leicester	Spencer
Boylston	Millbury	West Boylston
Clinton	Paxton	Worcester
Grafton	Rutland	
Holden	Shrewsbury	

Handler:

Any person who, in a given month, operates a "regulated plant" 1/, or any other plant from which fluid milk products 2/ are disposed of, directly or indirectly in the marketing area.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant) 1/

1. Any receiving plant (except a plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the Boston or New York order) which meets the requirements of paragraph 2 or 3 (below) in addition to the following basic requirements:
  - a. The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
  - b. The plant is duly licensed by an appropriate milk inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or a majority of the dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
  - \* c. Any handler's plant which is an unregulated plant during any of the months of October through February (unless operated during such period in the capacity of a producer-handler) may not be designated a "regulated plant" in any of the following months of March through September in which the plant is operated by the same handler, except a plant qualified pursuant to paragraph 4 (below).

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1/ "Regulated plant" - As defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the order.

2/ Fluid milk products - i.e., milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored and cultured skim milk, buttermilk and concentrated milk.



\* Regulated Plant - cont'd

2. A city plant - (i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:
  - a. At least 10 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or
  - b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.
3. A country plant - (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and; from which plant, more than 50 percent of its receipts of fluid milk products except cream is:
  - a. Disposed of as Class I milk directly to consumers in the marketing area, or
  - b. Shipped as milk to city plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products except cream is disposed of as Class I milk.
4. Any country plant which meets the "regulated plant" requirements under this order and is a "regulated plant" under this or the Boston order continuously in each of the months from October through February may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" continuously for the following months of March through September regardless of the quantity then disposed of in the marketing area.

\* Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant", or whose milk which is ordinarily delivered to a "regulated plant" is diverted from such plant for the handler's account to another plant.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "dairy farmer for other markets" 3/; a dairy farmer with respect to exempt milk delivered; a producer-handler; or a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield order and whose milk is diverted from the plant subject to the other order to which such dairy farmer ordinarily delivers.

- 
- 3/ Dairy farmer for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months from March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months from October through February.







\* Producer-handler:

A producer-handler is a dairy farmer who operates a processing and packing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk 4/, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are required to make payments to the pool under conditions set forth under "Special Handler Provisions" of the summary and section 999.65 (a) of the order.

Classification:Class I Milk

- a. All fluid milk products 2/ disposed of as, or in, milk and fluid milk products disposed of for fluid consumption as, or in, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, or buttermilk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk; and
- c. Fluid milk products not utilized as Class II.

Class II Milk

- a. Cream and all fluid milk products the utilization of which is established as being sold, distributed or disposed of as products other than those specified as Class I.
- b. Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

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4/ Exempt milk - i.e., equivalent amounts of bulk and packaged milk moving between "regulated plants" and unregulated plants or dairy farmers during any month.



Producer Price - With respect to payments made by handlers for producer milk received at "regulated plants" the uniform price is reduced per hundredweight in accordance with the same schedule which applies to Class I milk except that a nearby location differential of 46 cents is added to the producer price with respect to milk received from producers whose farms are located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, or Norfolk counties in Massachusetts, or in the towns of Hinsdale, New Hampshire; or Vernon, Vermont. Such nearby location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Volume basis - i.e., the actual weight of products in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products, except cream, transferred from a "regulated plant":

- a. To a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified in the class to which assigned at the transferee plant;
- b. To a buyer-handler's plant 6/ are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is established;
- c. To a producer-handler's plant are classified as Class I to the extent that such products are utilized as Class I at the transferee plant;

Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products moved from a "regulated plant" to another plant are classified as Class II.

\* Outside Purchases:

1. Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from "regulated plants" under the New York order are assigned to Class I if assigned to Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts in bulk of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or Springfield order are assigned to Class I and may be assigned to Class II by mutual request of shipper and receiver to the extent of such utilization in the transferee plant. Receipts in packaged form from such plants are classified as Class I.

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6/ Buyer-handler's plant i.e., A plant receiving its entire supply of fluid milk products from other handlers, 10 percent of which (excluding cream) is disposed of as Class I milk to the marketing area.





Outside Purchases - cont'd

2. Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of outside milk are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler is required to remit to the pool the difference between Class I and Class II prices, on outside milk assigned to Class I.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers, and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley or Springfield order are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on such Class I milk at a rate equal to the amount by which the Class I price under the Worcester order, adjusted by location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for such differentials.

\* Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant are classified as Class I to the extent of total Class I utilization of products in the same form at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the New York order are classified as Class I if classified in Classes I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order. Movements to a plant subject to the Boston order or movements, in bulk, to plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders are classified in the class to which assigned under the other order. Movements, in packaged form to plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders are classified as Class I.

Fluid milk products, other than cream, moved to an unregulated plant except a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield order and then moved to another plant are classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant, whichever is applicable, except that if the other plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, they are classified as Class I milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays his pro rata share of the expense of administration based on his receipts of fluid milk products other than cream. The rate of payment is not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on the handler's receipts of milk from producers, including his own production.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6

Oklahoma Metropolitan

Marketing Area:

The territory in Tulsa County and specified areas in the counties of Cleveland, Creek, Logan, Oklahoma, Osage, Payne and Pottawatomie all in the State of Oklahoma. The area includes Oklahoma City and the cities of Cushing, Guthrie, McAlester, Muskogee, Sapulpa, Stillwater, Tahlequah, and Tulsa.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as operator of a "regulated plant(s)".
2. A cooperative association with respect to milk of its producer members it causes to be diverted to an unregulated plant for its account; or
3. A cooperative association which owns or operates a "regulated supply plant" with respect to producer milk delivered to another "regulated plant" in a tank truck owned or operated by such association.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any milk processing plant which is approved by any marketing area health authority:

- a. From which Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area; or
- b. At which there is received, weighed and commingled milk from dairy farmers holding permits issued by a marketing area health authority and from which:
  - (1) All or a part of such receipts are transferred to plant described in paragraph a; or
  - (2) More than one-half of such receipts of milk or of the butterfat contained therein were so transferred in the preceding months of September through December, and the operator of the plant has not requested unregulated plant status; or
- c. At which milk is received from dairy farmers holding permits issued by a marketing area health authority and is operated by a cooperative association having member-producers who deliver milk to other "regulated plants".





Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk under a Grade A permit issued by a health authority which milk is received at a "regulated plant" directly from his farm or is diverted from such plant for the account of the diverting handler.

Producer-handler:

Any person who produces milk and operates a "regulated plant" but receives no milk from producers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. In cream stored and frozen.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. In skim milk dumped, after prior notification to, and opportunity to verify by, the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 1/2 percent of the total pounds of skim milk and butterfat received directly from producer's farms, plus 1 1/2 percent of total pounds of milk, skim milk, and cream in fluid form received at a "regulated plant" from both producers and other "regulated plants" which was not disposed of in bulk to another "regulated plant".
- f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- g. In month-end inventory of milk, skim milk or cream (except frozen) or any Class I product.



Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price -- A basic formula price is used in determining Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.20 x 4.0) +  
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5¢ x 8.5 x 0.96)
- c. The Class II milk price for the preceding month.

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

April through June . . . . .	\$1.55
July through March . . . . .	\$1.95

The above prices are subject to the following:

Contraseasonal Provision - The price for each of the months of September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month, and for each of the months of April, May, and June such price shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.

To this price, add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 50 cents, computed as follows:

Supply-demand Adjustment - A current utilization percentage is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts are of the total gross volume of Class I sales (excluding interhandler transfers and sales by producer-handlers and partially exempt handlers) for the first and second preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such current utilization percentage exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate base utilization range in the following table:

<u>Month Which</u> <u>Price Applies</u>	<u>Base Utili-</u> <u>zation Range</u>	<u>Month Which</u> <u>Price Applies</u>	<u>Base Utili-</u> <u>zation Range</u>
January	113 - 117	July	135 - 139
February	116 - 120	August	131 - 135
March	118 - 122	September	126 - 130
April	121 - 125	October	119 - 123
May	126 - 130	November	110 - 114
June	135 - 139	December	111 - 115

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162b " "  
162c " " )







Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat) - cont'd

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below:

(For purposes of the following computations, deviations of opposite direction, plus or minus, shall be considered to be zero).

- (1) 1 cent for each such percent of net deviation, plus
- (2) 1 cent for each such percent of net deviation, or for each percent deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding, whichever is the lesser; plus
- (3) 1 cent for each such percent net deviation, or for each percent net deviation computed for the month immediately preceding, or for the second preceding month, whichever is the least.

The amount thus computed shall be added to the Class I price if the net deviation percentage was less than, or subtracted if more than, the base utilization range.

Class II Milk Price - The average of prices reported paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat which was received from farmers at the following plants.

American Food Co.	Miami, Oklahoma
Eppler Creamery Co.	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Muskogee Dairy Prod. Co.	Muskogee, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.	Siloam Springs, Arkansas
Gilt Edge Dairy	Norman, Oklahoma

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month x 0.125.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For milk received from producers at "regulated plants" located 50 miles or more from the City Hall in Oklahoma City which is classified as Class I (pursuant to limitations specified in the order) the price per hundredweight is reduced 10 cents for plants located 50 to 150 miles distant plus 2 cents for each additional 15 miles or fraction thereof up to 240 miles and plus 1 cent for each additional 15 miles or fraction thereof in excess of 240 miles.



Location Differentials - cont'dClass II Price - None

Producer Price - In making payments to producers for milk received at "regulated plants" located more than 50 miles from the City Hall in Oklahoma City the price, per hundredweight, is reduced at the rate set forth under Class I price on all milk during the months of August through January and on base milk only during the months of February through July.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan, no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, or cream (including milk delivered pursuant to 3. under "Handler" definition) transferred to the "regulated plant" is classified as Class I unless utilization in Class II mutually indicated by both handlers; the amounts so classified as Class II is limited to the amounts remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee-handler. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred amounts are classified at both plants so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred to the plant of a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted, in series, beginning with Class II after subtraction of shrinkage in producer milk and skim milk and butterfat received from other handlers in a form other than milk, skim milk, or cream according to its classification.

Other source milk received in consumer packages from a "regulated plant" of a producer-handler which is located in the marketing area and disposed of as Class I in the same package as received is subtracted from Class I.





Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred or diverted to an unregulated plant is classified:

- a. As Class I if in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk and such plant is located 300 miles or more from either Tulsa or Oklahoma City.
- b. As Grade I if in the form of cream unless the handler claims classification as Class II and such cream was transferred without Grade A certification and each container was tagged to indicate the contents are for manufacturing use only and the shipment was so invoiced.
- c. As Class I if in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk and the unregulated plant is located not more than 300 miles from either Tulsa or Oklahoma City and fluid milk is disposed of on wholesale or retail routes or to milk plants unless:
  1. The market administrator is permitted to audit the records of the unregulated plant.
  2. The unregulated plant receives milk from dairy farmers who constitute its regular source of supply.

If conditions 1. and 2. are met, the transferred skim milk and butterfat is allocated, in series, beginning with highest use class remaining at the unregulated plant after similar allocations is made at such plant of the receipts which constitute its regular supply.

- d. As Class II if in the form of milk or skim milk in bulk and such plant is located not more than 300 miles from the City Hall in either Tulsa or Oklahoma City and does not dispose of fluid milk on routes. If the unregulated plant transfers milk or skim milk to a "regulated plant" it is considered transferred from the first "regulated plant".

If such unregulated plant disposes of milk or skim milk to another unregulated plant which distributes fluid milk on routes, the amounts so transferred are classified as Class I unless the milk or skim milk were transferred without Grade A certification; each container was tagged to indicate manufacturing use only and the shipment was so invoiced.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundred-weight with respect to all other source milk classified as Class I and all receipts from producers including such handlers own production.



Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating 1/ - A base rating plan subject to rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer computed by dividing total pound of milk received by a handler (s) from such producer by the number of days of delivery (not to be less than 90) in immediately preceding months of September through December.

Transfer of Base - Transfer of a base may be made, upon proper application, only during the months of February through July and only in the event of death, retirement, or entry into military service of a producer, in which case the entire base may be transferred to a member of the producer's immediate family who carries on the dairy operation. If a base is held jointly and such joint holding is terminated the entire base may be transferred to one of the joint holders.

A producer who does not deliver milk to a handler for 45 consecutive days forfeits his base.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their milk as Class I in the marketing area of another Federal order are not subject to the Oklahoma Metropolitan order except for reports and subsequent verification as may be required.

- 
- 1/ Provision is made for determining bases for dairy farmers who become producers on the effective date (above); and, provision is also made for use of bases determined pursuant Oklahoma City order under this order.

(Delete pages: 167 dated 10/1/55  
167a dated 10/1/56  
167b dated 10/1/55  
167c dated 10/1/55  
167d dated 10/1/55)

Page 167 is unassigned as of: May 1, 1957







Federal Milk Order No. 21

Ozarks, Missouri-Arkansas

Marketing Area:

Arkansas: The territory within the counties of Benton, Boone, Marion, and Washington.

Missouri: The territory within the counties of Barry, Christian, Douglas, Greene, Howell, Laclede, Lawrence, Ozark, Stone, Taney, Webster, and Wright and the Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation.

The area includes Aurva, Springfield, Lebanon and West Plains in Missouri, and Rogers, Fayetteville, and Harrison in Arkansas.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as operator of:

- a. A "regulated plant", or
- b. An approved plant - i.e., a plant where milk is processed and packaged and from which Grade A Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

\* A cooperative association with respect to milk of its producers delivered to the plant of another handler in tank trucks owned or operated by or under contract to, such association; or with respect to producer milk diverted to an unregulated plant for the account of such association.

\* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

A distributing plant - i.e., an approved plant from which at least 15 percent of its receipts of producer milk are disposed of to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

A supply plant: - i.e., a plant from which at least 25 percent of its receipts from producers and other "regulated plants" is shipped to an approved plant during April, May, or June; or 20 percent in any other month.

A supply plant which ships 20 percent or more of its supply to an approved plant during each of the months of October, November, and December is designated as a "regulated plant" each subsequent month through the following August, unless it makes written request to the contrary.



Regulated Plant - cont'd

A supply plant which has been a supply plant in the August 1956-March 1957 period may continue to be a supply plant until August 1957 if it ships any milk to an approved plant during the period April through August 1957, thereafter the performance standards must be met.

\* Producer:

Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk, either under a permit issued by duly authorized health authority, or that is acceptable to a Federal agency within the marketing area; which milk is delivered to a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant by a handler for his account during February through August or to the extent of not more than 10 days production during September through January.

\* Producer-Handler:

A person who operates both a dairy farm(s) and a milk processing plant who during the month meets each of the following conditions:

- a. Receives milk from his own dairy farm(s) but from no other dairy farm.
- b. Disposes of fluid milk products on routes or through plant stores to wholesale or retail outlets in the marketing area.
- c. The butterfat or skim milk disposed of in Class I products does not exceed the amounts received from his own dairy farm(s) and from "regulated plants" in the form of Class I products.

Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be requested by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (sweet or sour), and mixtures of fresh milk, skim milk and cream (except aerated cream, ice cream mix or eggnog);





Classification:Class I Milk - cont'd

- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

\* Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat

- a. Used to produce any product not specified as Class I.
- b. In month-end inventory of Class I products.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 percent. To plants which are receiving plants for milk from producers and cooperative associations  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent is allocated;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent is allocated to bottling plants. The full 2 percent is allocated to plants which perform both the receiving and bottling operations.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices -

Basic Formula - A basic formula is used in determining class prices and is the higher of the following:

- a. The average of prices reported paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) and four local plants as follows:

Carnation Company	Ava, Missouri
Carnation Company	Seymour, Missouri
Pet Milk Company	Greenville, Illinois
Litchfield Creamery Company	Litchfield, Illinois

- b. (Chicago 92-score butter x 3.5 x 1.2)+  
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5¢ x 7.0)

Class I Milk Price -

July through March - St. Louis Class I price less 27 cents.

- \* April through June - Basic formula price plus 63 cents.

15 cents is added to the price of Class I milk received at "regulated plants" located in Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas.



Class Prices - cont'dClass II Milk Price

August through February - The basic formula price.

- \* All other months - (Chicago 93(or 92) score butter x 4.24) +  
(Chicago area spray powder x 8.2) - 81 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for preceding month x 0.120.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter for current month x 0.115

Producer Price - Same as Class II differential.

Location Differential:

Class I Price - For milk received at a "regulated plant" located outside the marketing area the price is reduced 1.5 cents for each 10 miles or fraction thereof such plant is from the nearest point in the marketing area.

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - For producer milk received at "regulated plant" located outside the marketing area the uniform price is reduced by the same differential applicable to Class I milk.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat is classified as Class I when transferred to the plant of a producer-handler in the form of Class I products.





Interhandler Transfers - cont'd

Skim milk or butterfat transferred in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream to the "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed by both handlers. The amount so assigned to Class II is limited to the amount remaining in Class II in the plant of the receiving handler after allocation of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the transferred milk is classified at both plants so as to result in the greatest possible Class I assignment to producer milk.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted from Class II after deduction of shrinkage and milk according to its classification received from "regulated plants" of other handlers in forms other than milk, skim milk or cream. The other source milk is subtracted in the following order: milk not subject to another Federal order and milk subject to the Class I pricing provisions of another Federal order. Any amounts of other source milk greater than the amount in Class II is subtracted from Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

- \* Skim milk and butterfat transferred to an unregulated plant located less than 100 miles from nearest point in the marketing area in the form of milk or skim milk is classified as Class I unless: the handler claims Class II on the basis of utilization mutually indicated by both buyer and seller; the buyer maintains records of utilization available for verification; and not less than an amount equivalent to that transferred was actually utilized in Class II. Skim milk and milk transferred to a plant more than 100 miles from the marketing area is classified as Class I.

Cream transferred to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless, it is transferred without Grade A certification; the transferring handler reports Class II utilization; the buyers maintain records of utilization available for verification; and not less than an equal amount was actually used as Class II in the buyer's plant.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to receipts from producers and Grade A other source milk, not subject to the pricing provisions of another Federal order, which is allocated to Class I and milk distributed as Class I in the marketing area from an unregulated plant.



Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any approved plant which disposed of a greater portion of its milk under another Federal order is not subject to the Ozark order except for reports as may be requested by the Market Administrator, and to allow verification of such reports.

Compensatory payments - Handlers who operate unregulated plants and dispose of Grade A Class I milk in the marketing area are required to pay, per hundredweight, the difference between Class I price adjusted for butterfat and location differentials and the Class II price adjusted by butterfat differentials.





Class II Milk - cont'd

- d. Disposed of as ungraded bulk milk or skim milk to bakeries or food product manufacturing plants (other than dairy plants) which do not dispose of milk for fluid consumption, provided that such disposition does not exceed receipts of ungraded milk.
- e. In frozen cream stored and not moved from a public warehouse for at least 30 days.
- f. In shrinkage up to 2 percent (5 percent with respect to skim milk receipts during April through June) of skim milk and butterfat in producer receipts, and in shrinkage of other source milk.
- g. In the month-end inventory of fluid milk products.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.20 x 4.0) +  
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)
- c. Average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, received from farmers during the month at the following plants:

Carnation Company	Sulphur Springs, Texas
The Borden Company	Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery	Paris, Texas

Class I Milk Price - To the basic formula price, add the following:

March through June . . . . .	\$2.00
All other months . . . . .	\$2.20

To this price add or subtract, a supply-demand adjustment not to exceed 50 cents 1/ computed as follows:

\* Supply-demand adjustment - A current utilization percentage is computed from the percentage which the total volume of producer receipts at "regulated plants" under the North Texas, San Antonio, Austin-Waco,

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1/ For the months of May and June 1957 any minus adjustment is limited to not more than 12 cents.



Class I Milk Price - cont'd

Central West Texas, and Corpus Christi orders are of the total gross volume of Class I milk under the same orders (excluding intermarket and inter-handler transfers) for the second and third preceding months.

Determination is then made of the amount by which such current utilization percentage exceeds the higher figure, or is less than the lower figure, of the appropriate base utilization range in the following table:

<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Range</u>	<u>Pricing</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Base</u> <u>Range</u>
January	105-107	July	124-126
February	109-111	August	121-123
March	111-113	September	117-119
April	111-113	October	108-110
May	113-115	November	103-105
June	120-122	December	103-105

The resulting net deviation percentage determines the specific price adjustment according to the rates listed below:

The amount computed is added to the Class I price if the net deviation percentage was less than, or subtracted if more than, the base utilization range.

1. 1 cent for each percent of net deviation, plus
2. 1 cent for each such percent of net deviation, or for each percent deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding (deviations of opposite direction considered to be zero) whichever is the less; plus
3. 1 cent for each such percent net deviation, or for each percent net deviation of like direction computed for the month immediately preceding, or for the second preceding month, whichever is the least.

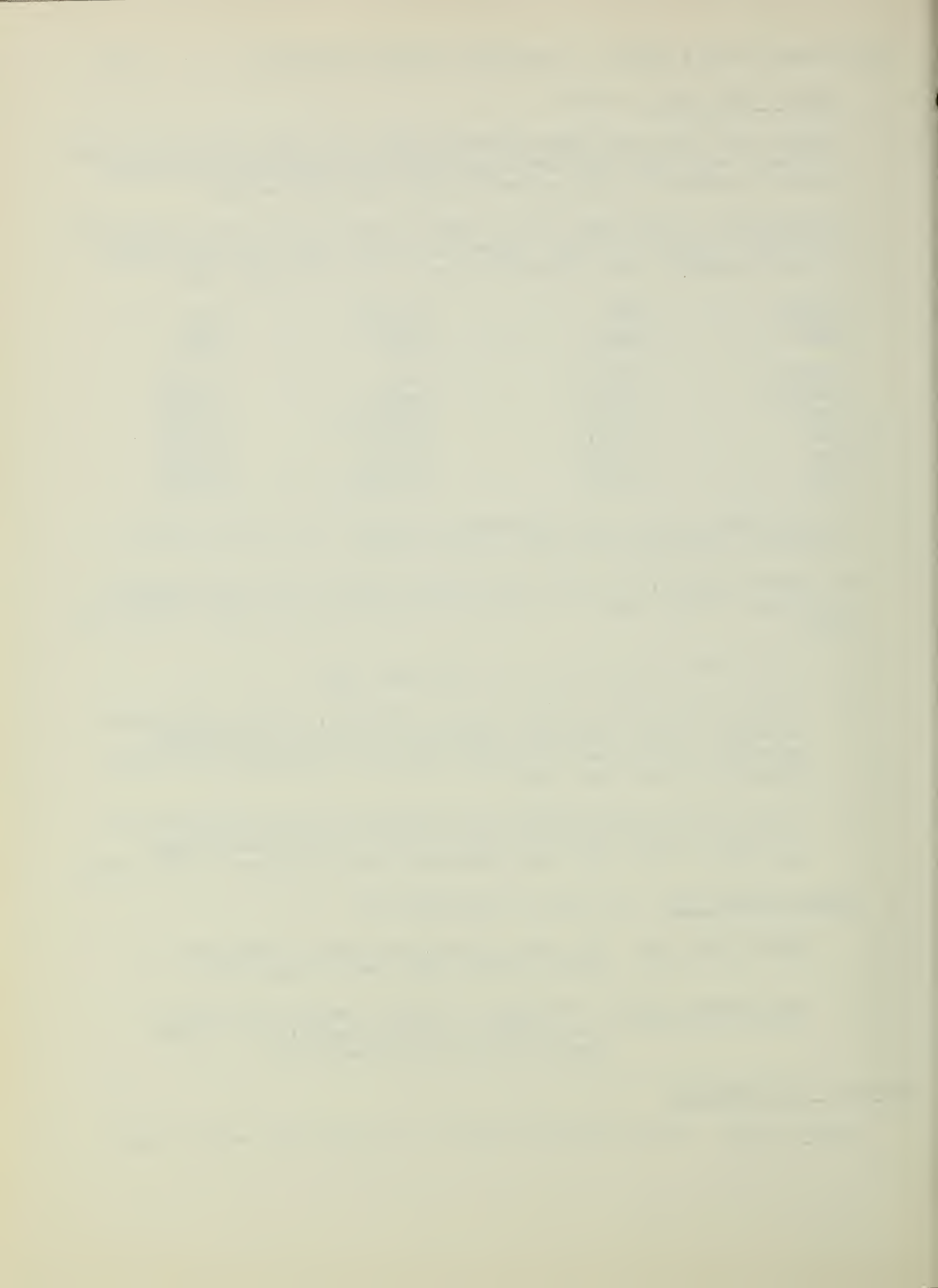
Class II Milk Price - For each of the months of:

April, May, June - The price computed pursuant to alternative c. (local plants) under Basic Formula Price.

July through March - The higher of prices computed pursuant to alternative b. (butter-powder) or c. (local plants) under Basic Formula Price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding month x 0.125





Class II Price -

March through June - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.110

All other months - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.115

Producer Price - Adjustment is at the rate set forth in the following table according to the appropriate range within which the Chicago 92-score butter price for the month is related.

<u>Butter Price</u>	<u>Rate</u> (cents)	<u>Butter Price</u>	<u>Rate</u> (cents)
20.0 - 29.99 cents . . .	3	70.0 - 79.99 cents . . .	8
30.0 - 39.99 " . . .	4	80.0 - 89.99 " . . .	9
40.0 - 49.99 " . . .	5	90.0 - 99.99 " . . .	10
50.0 - 59.99 " . . .	6	\$1.00 - \$1.10 . . .	11
60.0 - 69.99 " . . .	7		

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located 110 miles or more from the City Hall of Dallas, Texas, which milk is transferred in the form of fluid milk or fluid milk products and classified as Class I, the Class I price shall be reduced 1.5 cents for each 10 miles which such "regulated plant" is located from the Dallas City Hall.

Class II Price - None.

Producer Price - Same differentials as for Class I.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are computed separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with base rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid Milk products transferred, or diverted (for not more than 7 days during the month) by a handler of a "regulated plant" (including transfers made by cooperative associations as outlined under the "Handler" definition) to a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization (continued)



Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat:

Class I Milk Price - Class I price for the North Texas marketing area plus 25 cents.

\* Class II Milk Price - April through June - The price pursuant to a. below; all other months - the higher of a. and b. below:

a. The average of prices reported paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received at:

Carnation Company  
The Borden Company  
Lamar Creamery

Sulphur Springs, Texas  
Mount Pleasant, Texas  
Paris, Texas

b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 1.2 x 4.0) +

(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

For the period April 1, 1957 through July, 1957, on each hundredweight of Class II milk made into cheddar cheese, handlers are credited with the difference between the Class II price and the result of multiplying the price of Wisconsin Primary market cheddars by 8.4.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter for preceding months x 0.125.

Class II Price -

March through June - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.110.

All other months - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the current month x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received at "regulated plants" located within 70 miles of Midland, Texas, such price shall be increased 15 cents per hundredweight.

At "regulated plants" east of the 103rd principal meridian, and over 180 miles from Midland, Texas, the price is reduced by 20 cents if the plant is more than 70 miles but less than 105 miles from Abilene, Texas, and reduced by 25 cents if located 105 miles or more from Abilene, Texas.

Class II Price - None.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 113

Platte Valley, Nebraska

Marketing Area:

All the territory within the corporate limits of the cities of Grand Island, Hastings, Holdrege, Kearney, Lexington and North Platte, and the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, all in the State of Nebraska.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as:

- a. The operator of a "regulated plant".
- b. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of on a route(s) 1/ in the marketing area.

A cooperative association with respect to producer milk it causes to be diverted to an unregulated plant for its account.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a pool plant)

Any plant which disposes of a daily average 600 pounds or more of Class I milk on routes 1/ in the marketing area during the month.

Producer:

Any person, irrespective of whether such person is also a handler, who produces milk either under permit issued by a duly constituted health authority for consumption as Grade A milk, or that is acceptable to a Federal agency located within the marketing area and such milk is received at a "regulated plant" or diverted to an unregulated plant for the account of a handler.

Producer-handler:

A person who operates, as his own personal enterprise, both a dairy farm and a milk processing or bottling plant and meets, during the month, the following conditions:

- a. Receives milk from his own dairy farm but from no other dairy farm.

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1/ Route means any delivery (including vendor sales and plant stores) of a fluid milk product to retail or wholesale outlets (except "regulated plants") located in the marketing area.



Producer-handler - cont'd

- b. Disposes of fluid milk products on routes 1/ in the marketing area.
- c. The butterfat and skim milk disposed of in fluid milk products does not exceed the amounts received from his own dairy farm and from "regulated plants" in the form of fluid milk products.

Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be requested by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of fluid milk products except those in b. under Class II

Fluid milk products - Fluid milk product means milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), cream (except frozen or aerated cream), and any mixture in fluid form, cream and milk or skim milk (except ice cream, eggnog, ice cream mixes, and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers).

- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Month-end inventory of fluid milk products.
- c. Accounted for as livestock feed.
- d. In shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of two percent; and in shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat)

Class I Milk Price - The price for Class I milk of 3.5 percent butterfat under the Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs order minus 10 cents.

Class II Milk Price - The price for Class II milk of 3.5 percent butterfat under the Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs Order.





Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Class II differential for the preceding month plus 2.1¢

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12

Producer Price - Weighted average of Class I and II differentials

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at "regulated plants" which are located more than 80 miles from the City Hall in either Grand Island or North Platte (whichever is nearer) and which milk is classified as Class I, the price is reduced 12 cents for plants between 80 and 90 miles plus 1.5 cents for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof over 90 miles.

Class II Price - none

Producer Price - For producer milk received at "regulated plants" more than 80 miles from the City Hall in either Grand Island or North Platte, whichever is nearer, the uniform price is reduced in accordance with the schedule set forth under Class I, above.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with fall premium plan, no base rating plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat in the form of fluid milk products transferred to the "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed by both handlers. The amounts so assigned to Class II are limited to the amounts remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee after subtraction of other source milk and beginning inventory of fluid milk products. If either or both handlers have received other source milk, the amount transferred is classified at both plants so as to result in the greatest possible Class I allocation to producer milk.

Fluid milk products transferred to the plant of a producer-handler are classified as Class I.



Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted in series, beginning with Class II after deduction of shrinkage in producer milk. Other source milk is deducted in the following order: (1) milk not subject to the pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order, (2) milk which is fully subject to the pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order.

Skim milk and butterfat in fluid milk products received in packaged form which were classified and priced under another Federal order are assigned to the same class as under the other order if disposed of in the same form as received.

"Regulated plants" which are permitted by the applicable health authority to receive and process non-Grade A milk in other source milk shall allocate such milk to Class I to the extent such milk is actually disposed of as Class I outside the marketing area in localities where Grade A milk is not required for Class I use.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred in bulk form to an unregulated plant more than 300 miles from the transferor plant is classified as Class I, except cream so transferred may be classified as Class II if prior notice is given to the market administrator and the cream is labelled "ungraded cream for manufacturing use only".

Milk, skim milk or cream, in bulk form, transferred to an unregulated plant located in the marketing area or not more than 300 miles from the transferor is classified as Class I unless:

- a. The handler at the "regulated plant" claims Class II in his reports.
- b. The buyer maintains records of receipts and utilization available for verification; and
- c. Not less than an equivalent amount was actually utilized as Class II in the buyer's plant.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight with respect to all receipts of producer milk, other source milk classified as Class I, and Class I disposed of in the marketing area from unregulated plants.





Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - No deductions from either members of cooperatives or from non-members are required.

Fall Premium Plan - During each of the months of April, May and June an amount equal to 8 percent of the Class I price multiplied by the total quantity of producers milk is deducted. The resulting sum is distributed in three equal payments the following October, November, and December.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who dispose of a greater volume of milk under another Federal order than under the Platte Valley order are exempt from all but certain reporting provisions of the Platte Valley Order.



Central Mississippi (Revised 4/1/57 - \* indicates revised provisions)

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler who produces milk in compliance with Grade A inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority, which milk is: received at a "regulated plant"; or diverted by a handler from a "regulated plant" for his account to an unregulated plant any day during the months of January through August, or on not more than 10 days during any other month. Milk so diverted is considered to have been received at the plant from which diverted.

\* Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a "regulated distributing plant" which, during the month, received no other source milk (except own production), producer milk, or milk from a "regulated plant". Producer-handlers are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of any "fluid milk product".

Fluid milk product - i.e., milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks (including eggnog), yogurt, cream (other than frozen storage cream), cultured sour cream, and any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (except: ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sterilized products in hermetically sealed containers).

- b. Contained in inventory of Class I milk at the end of the month.  
c. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than those designated as Class I.  
b. Disposed of and used for livestock feed.  
c. Contained in skim milk dumped subject to prior notification to, and opportunity for verification by, the market administrator.  
d. In shrinkage not in excess of 2.0 percent of skim milk and butterfat respectively, in producer milk and other source milk.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 66

Shreveport, Louisiana

Marketing Area:

All of the territory within the boundaries of the Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Red River, Webster, Bossier, and the cities of Homer and Haynesville in Clairborne Parish, all in the State of Louisiana.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of one or more approved plants, i.e.,

- a. A "regulated plant", or
- b. Any milk processing or packaging plant from which Class I milk is disposed of through routes or plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "fluid milk plant")

- a. A distributing plant, i.e., a plant from which a volume of Class I milk equal to an average of more than 1,500 pounds per day or not less than 4.0 percent of the Grade A milk and skim milk received from producers and other plants is disposed of during the month through routes or plant stores to retail or wholesale outlets located in the marketing area.
- b. A supply plant, i.e., A plant which delivers Grade A milk or skim milk to a distributing plant during any of the months of:
  - (1) April through June
  - (2) July through March and such deliveries are made on ten or more days, or in an amount equal to a daily average of 8,300 or more pounds for any such month.

\* Producer:

Any person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with Grade A inspection requirements for milk to be used for fluid consumption, which milk is: received at a "regulated plant", or diverted by an operator of a "regulated plant" for the account of such handler to an unregulated plant during any month. Milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received by the diverting handler.



Producer - cont'd

- \*\* An associated producer designation is applicable to any person who, with respect to milk not accepted at a "regulated plant" or diverted from such plant by a handler in any month, meets all of the following qualifications:
- a. Produces milk in conformity with the requirements with respect to milk for fluid consumption of a duly constituted health authority.
  - b. Delivered milk to, or had milk diverted from a "regulated plant" on not less than 60 days in the preceding months of September through December.
  - c. Certifies, on or before the first day of any month after the first month in which any of his milk is not accepted or accounted for at a "regulated plant", his willingness to deliver milk to a "regulated plant" and does so in response to an appropriate request.





Location Differentials:

Class I Price - For producer milk received at "regulated plants" located more than 40 miles from the Shreveport City Hall the price is reduced 1.75 cents per hundredweight for each 10 miles or fraction thereof that such plant is located from Shreveport City Hall.

Class II Price - None

- \* Producer Price - Each handler's payments to producers and associated producers are adjusted in accordance with the same schedule as set forth under Class I price, above.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool with base rating plan, no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Class I products transferred from a "regulated plant" to the "regulated plant" of another handler are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is reported by both handlers. The amount so assigned to Class II is limited to the amounts remaining in Class II in the plant of the transferee handler after subtraction of other source milk. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month the amounts transferred are classified at both plants so as to result in the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk.

Class I products transferred to the plant of a producer-handler are classified as Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to Class II to the extent of such utilization, after deduction for shrinkage, and the remainder is assigned to Class I.

Other source milk includes receipts in the form of products designated as Class I from sources other than producers and "regulated plants" and Class II products from any source (including plants' own production) which are reprocessed or converted into another product during the month.



Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in bulk from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless the following conditions are met:

- a. Class II utilization is claimed by the transferring handler;
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains records of receipts and utilization which are available for verification; and
- c. Utilization of Class I at the unregulated plant is not in excess of the receipts from dairy farmers who constitute the plant's regular source of supply. If Class I utilization is in excess of receipts from dairy farmers, such excess of Class I is assigned to the transferred or diverted milk, skim milk, or cream.

\* Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to milk received from producers (including handler's own production); other source milk allocated to Class I; Class I milk disposed of on routes to retail or wholesale outlets from unregulated plants not subject to another Federal order; and, receipts from associate producers.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies February through July with the base of each producer calculated by dividing the total deliveries of such producer during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days (not to be less than 90) from the first day of delivery by the producer until December 31.

Transfer of Base - Transfer of an entire base is permitted in any month; in the case of a joint holding the entire base transferrable by any joint holder is limited to his portion of such holding as indicated in writing by the joint holders.





Special Producer Provisions: cont'd

- \*\* Associated Producers - As defined under the "Producer" heading are required to submit reports, and acceptable evidence to substantiate such reports, to the market administrator with respect to quantity and butterfat test of milk sold to an unregulated plant.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler causing milk to be diverted direct from a producer farm to an unregulated plant is required, prior to such diversion is required to report to the market administrator and the producer's cooperative association his intention to do so and to supply the name of the unregulated plant and the date of diversion.

An approved plant is considered an unregulated plant and is exempt from the provisions of this order except for reports that may be requested during any month the Secretary determines that:

- a. Such plant disposed of a greater volume of Class I milk under another Federal order, and
- b. Such plant is subject to the classification and pricing provisions of the other Federal order.

- \*\* Payments for Associated Producers Milk - Handlers are required to remit payments to the market administrator for payment to associated producers on all associated producer milk assigned to such handler. The amount is the difference between the handler's uniform price and the Class II price multiplied by the quantity of associated producer milk assigned to such handler.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 8

Central Arkansas

\* Marketing Area:

All territory in the counties of Clark (except city of Gurdon and town of Okolona), Conway, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lonoke, Monroe, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, and White, all in the State of Arkansas. The principal cities in the marketing area are Hot Springs, Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

Handler:

1. Any person in his capacity as an operator of one or more approved plants - i.e.,
  - a. Any plant processing or packaging milk or skim milk and from which any product designated as Class I is disposed of during the month on routes or through plant stores to wholesale or retail outlets (except "regulated plants") located in the marketing area, or
  - b. Any plant from which milk or skim milk eligible for distribution as Grade A in the marketing area is shipped during the month to a "regulated distributing plant".
2. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted (as summarized under "Producer" definition) from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of such association.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any approved plant except that of a producer-handler which qualifies as a:

- a. Distributing plant - i.e., A plant from which at least 50 percent of its receipts of producer milk and milk products designated as Class I, is disposed of as Class I milk during the month on routes or through plant stores to wholesale or retail outlets (except "regulated plants"), and at least 10 percent of such receipts are disposed of as Class I milk to such outlets in the marketing area.
- b. Supply plant - i.e., A plant from which milk products designated as Class I equal to at least 50 percent of its receipts of producer milk during the month are shipped during that month to "regulated distributing plants". Any plant meeting the qualifications of this paragraph for each of the





Regulated Plant - cont'd

months of August through January may, upon application, be designated a "regulated supply plant" for the following months of February through July.

Producer:

Any person other than a producer-handler whose milk, produced under Grade A requirements of an appropriate health authority, is received during the month at a "regulated plant" or diverted for the account of the handler to an unregulated plant (not to exceed 10 days during any month of September through January).

Producer-handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and distributing plant which, during the month, has no other source milk or producer milk. Producer-handlers are exempt from certain provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and buttermilk:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, yogurt, cream, or mixtures in fluid form of milk, skim milk and cream; and
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce mixtures in fluid form of milk, skim milk, and cream which are contained in sterilized products packaged in hermetically sealed containers, eggnog, ice cream mix, and aerated cream.
- b. Used to produce any product not otherwise designated as Class I.
- c. Contained in the inventory of Class I products at the end of the month.
- d. Disposed of as skim milk and used for livestock feed.
- e. In shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent respectively of the skim milk and butterfat in receipts from producers and in other source milk.



\* Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula - A basic formula price is used as one alternative in determining the Class II price for each of the months of August through March and shall be the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices reported paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by adding an amount computed by multiplying the Chicago 92-score butter price for the month by 0.6.
- b.  $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 4.8) \div$   
 $(\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder} \div 5 \text{ cents} \times 7.5)$
- c.  $(\text{Wisconsin Primary Markets Cheddars} \times 8.53) \div$   
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.902) \div 34.3 \div$   
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter} \times 0.6)$

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price is the same price as that established for Class I milk under the Memphis order.

\* Class II Milk Price - For the months of:

- a. April through July -

The average of prices paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat received from farmers during the month at the following plants for which prices have been reported:

Sugar Creek Creamery	Russelville, Arkansas
Ozark Creamery Company	Ozark, Arkansas
Pet Milk Company	Siloam Springs, Arkansas

- b. August through March - The price computed from subparagraph (1) or (2) below, whichever is less:
  - (1) The basic formula price, or
  - (2) The average of prices paid at the three Arkansas milk manufacturing plants during the month (as specified in paragraph "a" above) plus 25 cents.





Interhandler Transfers - cont'd

Skim milk and butterfat transferred in the form of products designated as Class I from a handler to a producer-handler are assigned as Class I milk.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively remaining in Class II after deduction for allowable shrinkage and the balance, if any, is assigned to Class I.

\* Compensatory payments - In any month in which receipts from producers are more than 110 percent of total Class I utilization, payments are required on other source milk allocated to Class I at the following rate:

- a. March through July - The difference between the Class I and Class II prices, subject to specified butterfat and location differentials.
- b. August through February - The difference between the Class I price and the uniform or weighted average base and excess prices to producers.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk in bulk form transferred to an unregulated plant from which no routes are operated and which is located less than 250 miles from the shipping plant is classified as Class I unless the transferring handler claims Class II in his reports; the buyer maintains records of utilization available for verification; and, an equivalent amount of skim milk and butterfat was actually utilized as Class II by the buyer.

Cream transferred in bulk form to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I unless:

- a. The shipping handler claims Class II in his reports, tags each container "for manufacturing use only", and notifies the market administrator in sufficient time to verify such Class II disposition.
- b. The buyer maintains utilization records available for verification and such cream is not disposed of by the buyer under a Grade A label.



Expense of Administration:

Each handler is required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents for each hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk contained in: producer milk, other source milk allocated to Class I, and on Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area (except to "regulated plants") from an unregulated plant not subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

- \* Base Rating - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies February through July with amount of each producer's base calculated by dividing the total pounds of milk received from such producer during the immediately preceding months of September through December by the number of days from the first day of delivery by the producer during this period to the last day of December, or by 90, whichever is larger. A base is calculated, on the same basis as above, for producers who delivered to a plant which became a "regulated plant" during the January through July period, provided such plant was regulated under another Federal order during the preceding September through December period. 1/

Transfer of Base- Transfer of an entire base to any person may be made at any time by proper application, and signed by base holder or his heirs (or in the case of joint holdings, by all joint holders), and by the person to whom base is transferred.

Special Handlers Provisions:

1. The following plants are considered as unregulated plants and are not subject to this order except for reports as may be required by the market administrator:
  - a. Any distributing plant which is subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order and which disposed of a greater volume of Class I milk in the other

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1/ Section in brackets terminated May 29, 1957





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3</u>		
19 FR 3923	6/29/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 8807	12/1/55	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 10
21 FR 6563	8/31/56	Amendment No. 11
<u>BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4</u>		
21 FR 8131	10/24/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 10466	12/29/56	Amendment No. 15
22 FR 1801	3/20/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 3027	4/30/57	Amendment No. 16
<u>OKLAHOMA METROPOLITAN - ORDER NO. 6</u>		
22 FR 2825	4/23/57	Order, as amended



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7</u>		
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 5448	7/30/55	Amendment No. 13
21 FR 1381	3/2/56	Amendment No. 14
21 FR 2555	4/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions

CENTRAL ARKANSAS - ORDER NO. 8

20 FR 8364	11/9/55	Order
21 FR 1163	2/21/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2102	3/30/57	Amendment No. 2

TEXAS PANHANDLE - ORDER NO. 11

20 FR 9905	12/23/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 8431	11/3/56	Amendment No. 2

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

21 FR 2032	3/31/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order, terminating specified terms





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>SOUTHWEST KANSAS - ORDER NO. 19</u>		
19 FR 2542	5/1/54	Order
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 6563	8/31/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 9401	12/1/56	Suspension
<u>OZARKS - ORDER NO. 21</u>		
19 FR 4291	7/14/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 2037	3/31/56	Amendment No. 5
22 FR 2037	3/28/57	Amendment No. 7
<u>APPALACHIAN - ORDER NO. 23</u>		
19 FR 6249	9/29/54	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 7365	9/27/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 9287	11/28/56	Termination of specified terms
<u>DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24</u>		
20 FR 8171	11/1/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 3000	5/5/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 6298	8/22/56	Amendment No. 8
<u>PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25</u>		
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 571	2/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 2245	4/20/54	Amendment No. 5
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Termination of specified terms
22 FR 2833	4/23/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 2996	4/27/57	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3224	5/8/57	Determination of price



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30</u>		
22 FR 2104	3/30/57	Order, as amended
<u>CEDAR RAPIDS - IOWA CITY - ORDER NO. 31</u>		
16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 4176	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32</u>		
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 4594	7/27/54	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
<u>MERRIMACK VALLEY - ORDER NO. 34</u>		
20 FR 10030	12/29/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 6329	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7020	9/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10468	12/29/56	Amendment No. 14
22 FR 3030	4/30/57	Amendment No. 15





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42</u>		
21 FR 5675	7/28/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5964	8/9/56	Correction
21 FR 6886	9/12/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 1317	3/2/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43</u>		
20 FR 7285	9/30/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 5713	7/31/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 8353	11/1/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
22 FR 7	1/1/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 3139	5/3/57	Amendment No. 10
<u>QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44</u>		
22 FR 2998	4/27/57	Order, as amended
<u>LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46</u>		
21 FR 7514	10/2/56	Order, as amended
22 FR 2415	4/11/57	Order suspending certain provisions



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47</u>		
16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7584	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1704	3/30/54	Amendment No. 14
21 FR 6830	9/7/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 2341	4/9/57	Order terminating specified terms
<u>SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48</u>		
19 FR 4595	7/27/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 3
<u>SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49</u>		
19 FR 286	1/16/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 1575	2/3/54	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 1790	4/1/54	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 7292	9/30/55	Amendment No. 4
<u>AUSTIN-WACO - ORDER NO. 52</u>		
20 FR 325	1/14/55	Order
20 FR 2913	4/30/55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 7294	9/30/55	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 1346	3/1/56	Amendment No. 3
<u>DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54</u>		
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 2809	5/1/56	Order suspending certain provisions





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65</u>		
20 FR 2919	4/30/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2041	3/31/56	Amendment No. 18
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 19
<u>SHREVEPORT - ORDER NO. 66</u>		
20 FR 1265	3/2/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 4313	6/20/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 2525	4/13/57	Amendment No. 3
<u>SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE - ORDER NO. 67</u>		
22 FR 2113	3/30/57	Order, as amended
<u>WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68</u>		
19 FR 1750	3/31/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 1203	2/26/55	Amendment No. 6
20 FR 2020	3/31/55	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8



<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75</u>		
20 FR 2947	5/3/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 4083	6/10/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 12
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 8318	10/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 547	1/29/57	Amendment No. 13
<u>FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76</u>		
17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 2021	3/31/55	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 9817	12/21/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 4
<u>PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77</u>		
20 FR 414	1/19/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 546	1/29/57	Amendment No. 3
<u>NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78</u>		
21 FR 4854	6/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 5789	8/3/56	Order, suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7513	10/3/56	Order, terminating certain terms
22 FR 3068	5/1/57	Amendment No. 9
<u>TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80</u>		
20 FR 1429	3/10/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 7522	10/2/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 2197	4/3/57	Amendment No. 7





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82</u>		
17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 576	2/3/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4715	7/31/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 1641	3/18/55	Amendment No. 5
21 FR 1346	3/1/56	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 1765	3/22/56	Amendment No. 7
22 FR 2199	4/3/57	Amendment No. 8
<u>MUSKOGON - ORDER NO. 85</u>		
18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2119	3/30/57	Amendment No. 2
<u>CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87</u>		
21 FR 1982	3/30/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7369	9/27/56	Order terminating certain provisions
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Amendment No. 3
22 FR 2121	3/30/57	Amendment No. 4
<u>KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88</u>		
19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 1439	3/6/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2679	4/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating certain terms
<u>ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91</u>		
17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 88673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms

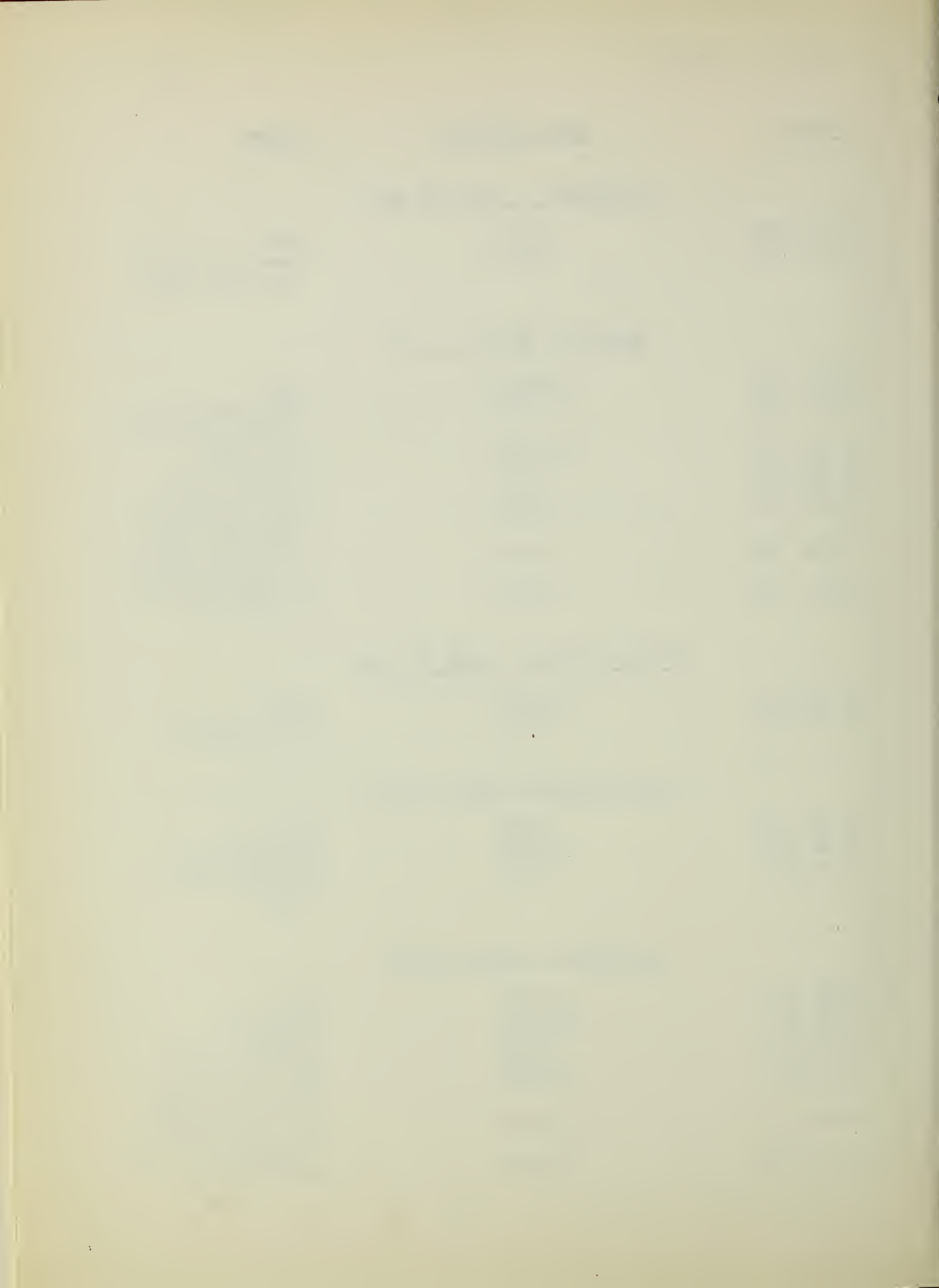


<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>LIMA - ORDER NO. 95</u>		
19 FR 6991	10/30/54	Order, as amended
<u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS - ORDER NO. 96</u>		
20 FR 10038	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10469	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3032	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7
<u>CORPUS CHRISTI - ORDER NO. 98</u>		
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 1325	3/5/57	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99</u>		
20 FR 10045	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 627	1/28/56	Correction
21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10470	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3033	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7





<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CHATTANOOGA - ORDER NO. 100</u>		
21 FR 5567	7/25/56	Order
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
<u>WHEELING - ORDER NO. 102</u>		
20 FR 7426	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 8453	11/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 9456	12/16/55	Correction
21 FR 2810	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 636	1/31/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 988	2/16/57	Determination
<u>CENTRAL ARIZONA - ORDER NO. 104</u>		
20 FR 8258	11/3/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
<u>INLAND EMPIRE - ORDER NO. 108</u>		
21 FR 861	2/8/56	Order
22 FR 3004	4/27/57	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 3224	5/8/57	Determination of price
<u>CLARKSBURG - ORDER NO. 109</u>		
20 FR 7433	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 9988	12/28/55	Correction
21 FR 2811	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 637	1/31/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 988	2/16/57	Determination



(Revised to 5/1/57)

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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
	<u>WILMINGTON - ORDER NO. 110</u>	
21 FR 3488	5/25/56	Order
	<u>BLUEFIELD - ORDER NO. 112</u>	
21 FR 7482	9/29/56	Order
	<u>PLATTE VALLEY - ORDER NO. 113</u>	
22 FR 2527	4/13/57	Order

